

N.C Statements:

- Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; features of past non-European societies;
- Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry';
- Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections and draw contrasts;
- Study the successful invasion by Claudius, the conquest of Britain and construction of Hadrian's Wall;
- Learn about the power of the Roman army;
- Know about the British resistance to the Roman conquest.

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
auxiliaries	soldiers from the wider Roman Empire.
Boudica	queen of the Iceni in 60AD and leader of the famous revolts against Roman rule
civilisation	an organised human society.
conquer	to take over through the use of force, often violent force.
emperor	ruler of an empire, with total power
empire	a group of countries or large area ruled by a single person or place
impact	the result and lasting effect of something
invasion	to invade; to go into another place or country and try to take over with the use of force
legionaries	soldiers trained in Italy (the best trained soldiers in the Roman army)
revolt	to revolt is to rebel, to take violent action against a ruler or government.
tactics	an action or strategy carefully planned, in this instance linked especially to methods of warfare

Key Knowledge

Area	Information
Chronology	The Roman civilisation originally arose in central Italy in approximately 600 BC. The empire grew a lot between 275 BC and 117AD. Britain was invaded and conquered in 43 AD by Emperor Claudius.
Settlements & Sites	Some of the key Roman sites in Britain were: Londinium, Colchester, St. Albans, Chester, Gloucester, Lincoln, Hadrian's Wall and Antonine Wall.
Society	Roman governors ruled Britain. They brought new laws and introduced taxes. British nobles ruled their tribes in the Roman way. Latin became the main language spoken. Baths, gyms and theatres were all used for entertainment.
Lasting Impact	The Romans invented many things and brought them to Britain. These achievements included: sewers; tiled and plastered houses; flat, straight roads; forts and strong stone walls; more advanced schools; and a well-organised system of rulership.

Subject:

Topic:

Year:

Term:

History

Romans

3 & 4

Summer 1

Key Questions

- Can I use a timeline to place events?
- Can I describe events from the past using dates when things happened?
- Can I understand why the Romans wanted to invade Britain?
- Can I research the Roman army and learn why it was successful?
- Can I understand why the Iceni revolted?
- Can I learn why Boudica's revolt was unsuccessful?
- Can I understand what the Roman lasting impacts were?

Misconceptions

- Understanding why the Iceni and Romans did bad things.
- Confusion about the meaning of BC and AD, and which comes first and second.
- Knowing the difference between the two types of soldiers: legionaries and auxiliaries. Knowing that Roman soldiers succeeded through formation, discipline, training and teamwork (not brute strength).
- Thinking the Romans conquered Scotland and Ireland.

Important diagrams

